

FOR THE EAGLE.

A Collation of News from
All Over the World.Feast of Political, Commercial
and General Intelligence
for Eagle Readers.

Trains in the Snow Drifts.
The Wyoming blizzard continued all Tuesday night. The streets of Cheyenne were all piled full of snow. A dispatch says: All Union Pacific freight trains were abandoned and passenger trains were in a bad plight. The train which left Denver at 4 o'clock became stranded in a big drift half a mile east of the Cheyenne depot. The Overland Flyer stuck in the snow at Hildale, twenty miles east of the city, and the east-bound flyer was tied up at Red Buttes, near Laramie, unable to climb Sherman Mountain. The west-bound flyer from Cheyenne was also abandoned. The big rotary plows worked all day and up to midnight, but even these became snowed up and unable to keep the road open. All Colorado is buried under about four feet of snow. The temperature dropped below freezing point and stock on the range will suffer severely.

WATERS RUN WILD.
Great Delta Lands Imperiled by Bad
Breaks in the Levee.

The three breaks in the levee on the Mississippi side, all serious ones, have caused consternation in Vicksburg, as the water going through the breaks will inundate a large portion of the great delta, the most valuable of the planting lands in the State. They will, no doubt, cause the overflow of a great part of Bolivar, much of Washington, Issaquena and Sharkey Counties and a portion of Sunflower. The water from the upper break, or Perish-shire crevasse, ate through the levee and covered the plantations to the south. At the middle crevasse the floods from the north joined forces with these waters, and, together, they inundated the country southward, and the united waters from three floodgates, with increasing force and volume, rushed over the country and finally were turned back into the main river at the mouth of the Yazoo, a few miles north of Vicksburg. If the levee in front of Greenville should break no man can conceive what the loss to life and property would be. Probably 10,000 people worked with a desperation born of despair to save their homes and property. The whole machinery of the State and the Illinois Central Railroad was brought into play.

REFUSES A RAILROAD'S RELEASE.

Peru Refuses to Comply with Uncle Sam's Demand.
The issue raised between Peru and the United States with respect to the imprisonment of Ramsay, the American sailor, is becoming a serious matter. The Peruvian Government refuses to accede to the demand of the United States minister, Mr. McKendry, to set Ramsay immediately at liberty. Ramsay was a member of the crew of the Cambrian Monarch. He was arrested by the Peruvian authorities for alleged disorderly conduct. He was thrown into jail and now has been condemned to a year's imprisonment, though without the slightest formality of legal trial. This action by Peru is in direct conflict with the provisions of article fifteen of the treaty between Peru and the United States.

SHELLS FOR CRETANS.
European Gunboats Open Fire Upon the Christian Forces.
The powers of Europe have again agreed to enforce their demand that the Cretans abandon possession of the disputed ports, and Wednesday H. M. S. Camperdown, with an Austrian and Russian ship, opened a withering fire upon the Christians at Suda Bay, Crete, under cover of which the Turkish forces occupied the disputed position.

Bill Made Retroactive.

Thursday morning the duties imposed by the Dingley tariff bill were in force. The Wilson law is a thing of the past, if the last amendment attached to the Dingley bill before its passage in the House, fixing Thursday as the day on which its provisions should go into effect, should be held to be legal by the courts. The bill has not yet been finally considered in the Senate; but the House made the measure retroactive by adopting the Grosvener amendment. It is seriously questioned if this will prove constitutional.

Says Cuba Is Free.

Minister Dupuy de Lome has admitted to more than one person in Washington that the Cuban situation had narrowed down to where Spain was simply waiting for an opportunity to drop Cuba gracefully and with as little sacrifice to pride as possible. The minister admits the cause is lost, and that the official administration of the island was honeycombed with either racialism or incapacity.

Spain to Increase Taxes.

The Spanish Government is contemplating imposing new taxes in order to provide for the Cuban war expenses. It is rumored that Gen. Sagasta will succeed Gen. Rivera, now prisoner in the hands of the Spanish, as commander of the insurgent forces in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

Grover Takes Life Easy.

Grover Cleveland is enjoying private life in his new home in Princeton. He has as yet made no definite plans for the future.

Cincinnati Bonds Sold.

Three million six hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars consolidated sinking fund gold bonds of the city of Cincinnati were sold to the First National Bank and Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati, at a premium of 2.167 per cent. They are to run for forty years.

Smuggling Opium Into a Prison.

The Columbus, Ohio, State prison officials detected opium smuggled to T. C. Jones, a life convict from Wood County, in the center of a large cake. The cake was sent by his sister.

Death of Wm. T. Adams.

William T. Adams, the well-known writer, who, under the pen name of Oliver Optic, has entertained boy readers for more than a generation, died at his home in Boston, Saturday. He was 75 years of age. He had been ill for some time with heart trouble.

Can't Recover the Ring.

Judge McAdams, of the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court, has decided that when a man becomes engaged to marry a girl under legal age, and gives her an engagement ring, he cannot succeed in a suit to recover the ring, even though she jilted him.

BREAK IN THE CONCERT.

Great Britain Will Not Help Blockade
Greek Ports.

The change in the policy of Great Britain has assumed definite shape. The recent massacre of Armenians at Tokat, the danger of further outbreaks in Anatolia and the action of the ports in semi-officially pointing out to the Turkish press and provincial officials that the blockade of the ports of Greece by the fleets of the powers and the support given to the Turkish forces by the foreign fleets was a triumph for the policy of the sultan, have had their effect in showing that the Christians in Armenia are in danger of extermination. Consequently it is semi-officially stated that the British admiral in Crete waters has been notified not to send any warships of Great Britain to take part in the proposed blockade of the ports of Greece. At the same time, however, in order, apparently, to avoid an open rupture with the powers, Great Britain will acquiesce in the blockade of the Greek ports. According to reports in Constantinople diplomatic circles the powers have already been notified to this effect, and the withdrawal of Great Britain from the blockade is the one subject discussed in court and other circles. The sultan's advisers are making the best of the situation by pointing to the fact that Great Britain does not constitute the whole of Europe, and that so long as the sultan has the support of Russia, France, Germany and Austria he has nothing to fear from Great Britain. It is whispered that France will in all probability follow the example of Great Britain. France, it is explained, could readily take this step without disturbing to any appreciable degree her accord with Russia. It is added that in any case the French Government would not risk taking part in the blockade of Greece, which would be an act of war, without first consulting the chamber of deputies, whose approval of the coercion policy is regarded as being of great importance. It is stated that Great Britain has intimated to the powers that if Greece is blockaded steps should also be taken to blockade the principal Turkish ports. This latest move of Great Britain in the Eastern game has undoubtedly called for a halt for the present in the coercive measures, and may, it is said, bring about their abandonment.

PASSING OF MUTILATED COIN.

New Law Makes It a Criminal Offense
and Provides Penalties.

Letters by the bushel have been pouring on the Treasury Department asking for information concerning the new law in relation to the passing of mutilated coin, although those seeking the information might, in a majority of cases, have secured it from the United States district attorneys or secret service officers of their respective localities. In brief it may be explained that the law is in the main an extension of that against counterfeiting. It provides that the passing of mutilated or defaced coins, or the mutilation and defacement of coin for any purpose, shall be held to be a criminal offense, punishable by imprisonment for a period of one to five years and a fine of \$100 to \$2,000. Under this law the practice of presenting ladies with coins of gold or silver, with the initials of the donor engraved thereon, to be worn as bangles, is a criminal offense. The law also drives out of business a number of people who have made a good living by purchasing mutilated coins at a reduction from their face value and plugging up the holes so skillfully that the original mutilation could not be discovered. Even this kind of tampering with the money of the Government will be regarded as an offense under the statute.

People Have Been Warned.

The experts at the weather bureau say that the crisis has not yet been reached in the great floods of the Mississippi. From Cairo to the delta it seems that the conditions could not be worse and yet along this route of several hundred miles the weather men announce as a certainty, disaster and havoc have only played half their ruin. Strange as it may seem, when the raging torrent at Cairo is considered, it will take the waters ten or twelve days to go from there to Vicksburg. This means, the weather bureau people explain, that if the rains ceased immediately the highest waters in the Mississippi would not occur for almost two weeks. Recognizing this inevitable happening, the bureau folks have warned the citizens in the lower river regions. Those who have already lost their lives were warned in due time to leave. They were loath to flee. It is not improbable that others will be the same and fail to heed the warnings. They will doubtless suffer the consequences. There will be the greatest destruction ever known between the mouths of the Arkansas and Red rivers. There is water enough going down now to cause unprecedented loss of life and property. The first of the week the bureau gave warning to the people below Vicksburg to get away from their homes, and they will have a week yet to remove their stock and effects. A great flood is inevitable. It is hardly in the jurisdiction of the weather prophets to go back to the primeval causes of the great rains that have poured almost continuously throughout the Mississippi valley for the last fortnight. It suffices to say that it has rained. The rains have swollen rivulets into small torrents. Creeks have widened into rivers. Small rivers have broadened into lakes and gulfs that moved, and moved rapidly. Such general rains have not been witnessed in decades. Whether sun, moon or stars have to do with it, the weather makers cannot say. They can only forecast coming occurrences after the floodgates of the heavens have been opened. When the gates will close they are unable to tell.

Kentucky Banks Affected.

The Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky., decided that the banks of the State must be taxed under the ad valorem system, thus reversing a decision rendered something over a year ago. This decision comes as a blow to the banking institutions of the State, who, heretofore, have been taxed under the Hewitt bill, passed in 1886, and which provided for the payment of 75 cents on each \$100 worth of capital stock.

Germany Follows Britain's Lead.

It is asserted at Constantinople on what is regarded as reliable authority that in consequence of the refusal of Lord Salisbury to join in a blockade of Greek ports, Germany has given notice to the powers of her intention to withdraw from the concert. It is understood that Turkey sent her squadron through the Dardanelles on the advice of Germany.

Two Mortgages Filled.

Two chattel mortgages given by the Meekel Stamp and Publishing Company of St. Louis to creditors have been filed for record. George D. Meekel, vice-president of the company, said: "The assets of the company represent more than \$200,000. We have no debts but those mentioned in the mortgages."

Another Freak Bill.

Congressman Ray of New York has introduced in the House a bill to prevent the multiplication of suicides. The bill provides that no newspaper shall be transmitted through the mails of the United States which contains any picture of a suicide or any details relating thereto.

Had Been Wounded in Battle.

Havana advices say that Gen. Hernandez Velasco, continuing his operations in the hills of Pinar del Rio with the columns of troops under his command, was engaged at Calabazas, in the Rio Hondo district, with an insurgent force numbering about a hundred men, under Gen.

Ruis Rivera. The insurgents were dispersed and their position was captured after an hour's fighting. The troops captured a number of prisoners, including Major General Ruis Rivera, his chief of staff, Col. Bacallao, and his adjutant, Lieut. Terry. Gen. Rivera and Lieut. Terry were both wounded. Gen. Rivera succeeded Antonio Maceo in command of the insurgent forces in Pinar del Rio and he is considered next in military importance to Gen. Maximo Gomez. The insurgents left ten men killed, and the troops, pursuing the enemy, captured a quantity of arms, ammunition, dynamite caps, etc. The troops had one man killed, Lieut. Wolgast, and twenty-four soldiers wounded. Gen. Rivera and his chief of staff, Col. Bacallao, were brought prisoners to San Cristobel, Province of Pinar del Rio. Lieut. Terry, the adjutant of Gen. Rivera, who was made prisoner at the same time, died while on his way to San Cristobel. He was wounded by the explosion of a Spanish shell during the engagement at Calabazas.

PEARY'S LATEST PLAN.

Hopes to Reach the North Pole with
Dog Sledges.

Lieut. Peary recently laid a plan for arctic research before the council of the American Geographical Society. The plan includes the reaching of the north pole. It was heartily indorsed by the council and a subscription toward its accomplishment promised. Should either plan succeed the United States will reap the glory. Lieut. Peary's plan, as now matured, is considered by arctic explorers one of the most feasible yet advanced. First of all, it is not to be an expedition in the usual sense of the term. It will, besides Lieut. Peary himself, include only one or two white men. If one, he will be a surgeon, and if two, the other will be a scientist. The party will be conveyed by a chartered whaler to the point on the western coast of Greenland which Peary has so often made his basis of exploration. At this point live a tribe of Eskimos. They form the most northerly settlement of human beings, so far as is known, upon the globe. They know the explorer and have every confidence in him. From them he will select five or six young married couples, and will with them push along the northwest coast of Greenland as far as possible, and perhaps into the archipelago which, it is believed, surrounds the north pole. All their goods, including dogs and sledges, will be taken with them. The ship will leave a supply of provisions for three or more years and make its way back to civilization before the ice closes in. From this base point the two or three white men will make their explorations. Lieut. Peary figures that this colony will not be over 300 miles from the pole. The Eskimos will be able to withstand the climate, and he believes they will be contented as long as they have enough food. The women will be taken along to do the cooking and attend to the clothing and footwear. As soon as the ice conditions are propitious an attempt will be made to reach the pole. The Eskimos and their dog sledges will be used if possible, but in any case the white explorers will push on until the Stars and Stripes have been planted near, if not on, the pole itself.

Shock Felt for Twenty-Five Miles.

A terrific explosion occurred at the works of the Dupont Chemical Company, located on the banks of the Delaware river at Gibbstown, N. J. Three men were blown to atoms. The dead are: James Henderson, Paulboro, N. J.; Carl Wright, Paulboro, N. J.; Thomas Stiles, Ashbury Park, N. J. A gang of workmen who started to clear away the wreckage immediately after the explosion were able to find only fragments of the remains of the unfortunate men. The explosion occurred in the separating building, and with it the other buildings surrounding it was blown to splinters. The destroyed factory was devoted to the manufacture of dynamite and powder, and because of the dangerous character of the explosives turned out, was remote from any habitation. The shock of the explosion was plainly felt at points twenty-five miles away.

Statue of Lincoln.

The Senate Library Committee presented a favorable report on the bill introduced by Senator Cullom of Illinois, appropriating \$50,000 for a statue of Lincoln at Gettysburg, Pa.

Hits the Kinetoscope.

The Maine House, by a vote of 65 to 23, passed to be engrossed the bill providing for a fine of \$500 for a photographic or other representations of a prize fight in the State.

General Ruiz Sentenced.

Dr. Joseph J. Ruiz, convicted of filibustering, was sentenced in the United States Court to jail for eighteen months and fined \$500. Bail was refused pending an appeal.

Fought to the Death.

During a fight at Lapaz, Ind., between Jacob Leeds and Richard Thomas, Leeds was fatally stabbed and Thomas was shot and instantly killed.

Firing Confesses.

William Ingless, under arrest at Cleveland, O., for incendiarism, confessed to having set fire to forty buildings in Detroit.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 34c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 16c to 18c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; brown corn, common to choice, green hull, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per ton.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 87c; corn, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 33c.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 3, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 28c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 35c; pork, mess, \$8.25 to \$8.75.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 37c; clover seed, \$5.10 to \$5.20.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; rye, 33c to 36c.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 88c to 91c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 25c.
New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 84c to 85c; corn, No. 2, 29c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; butter, creamery, 15c to 21c; eggs, Western, 16c to 11c.

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